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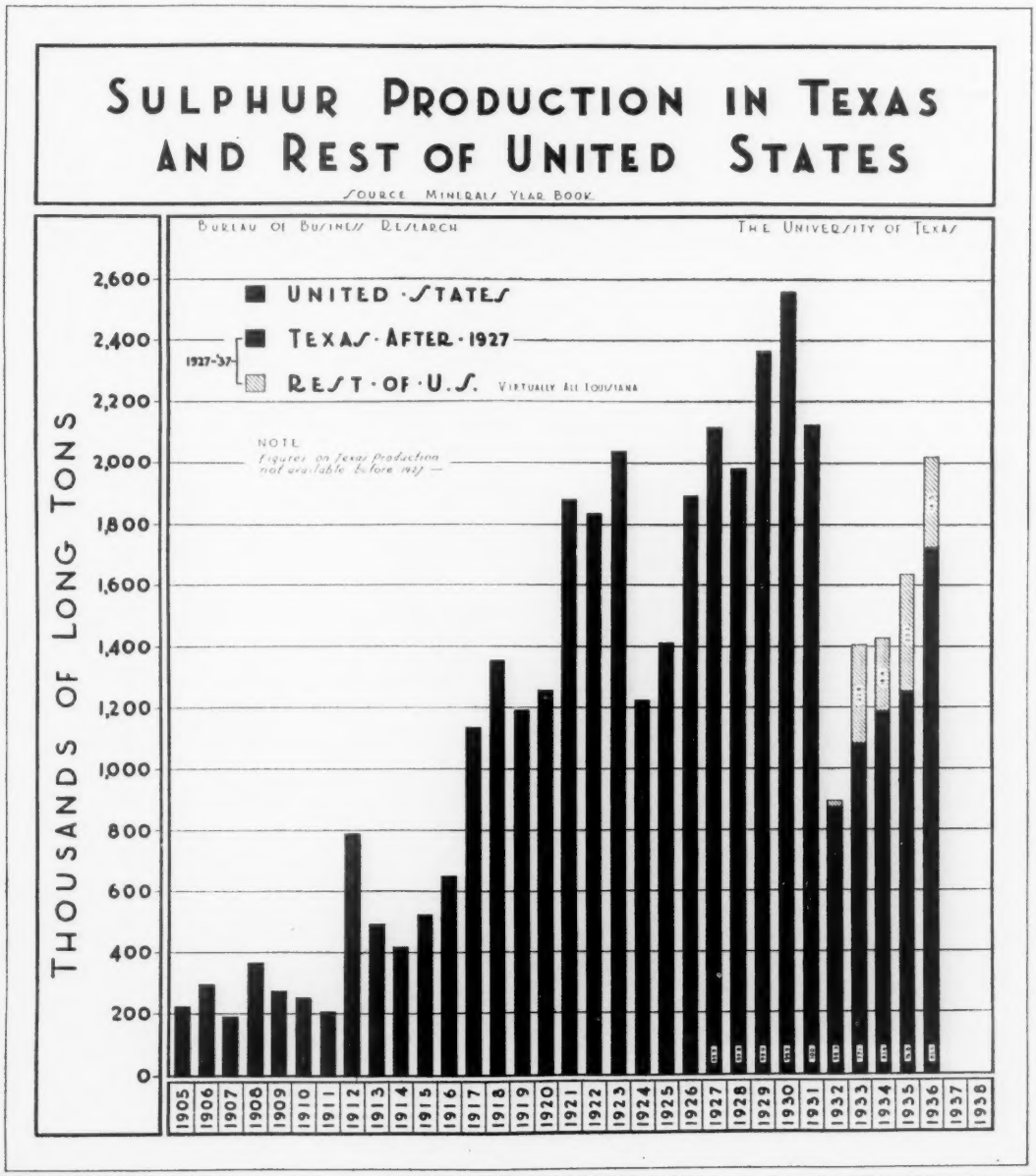

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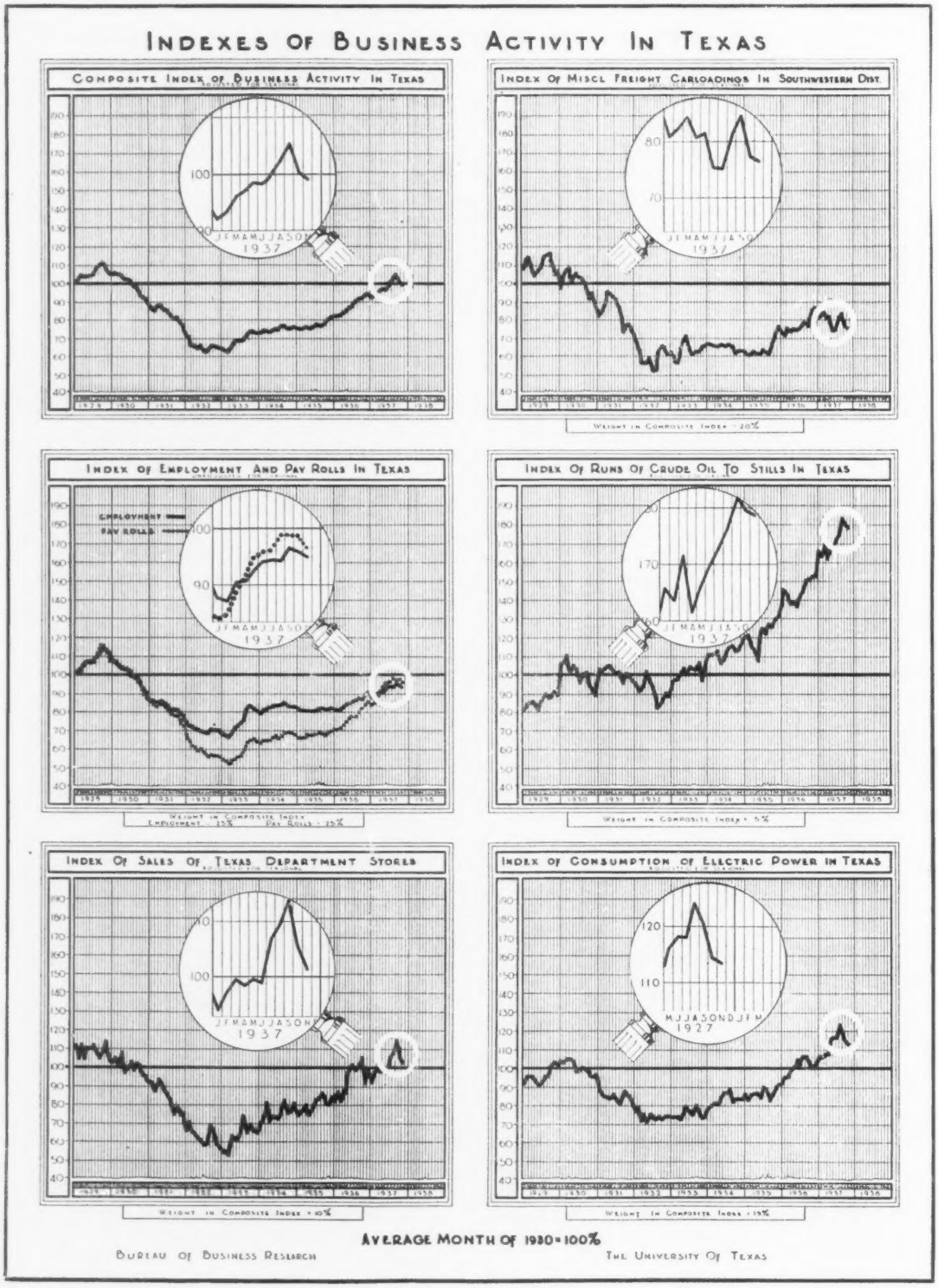
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AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930=100%
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COTTON BALANCE SHEET IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF DECEMBER 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

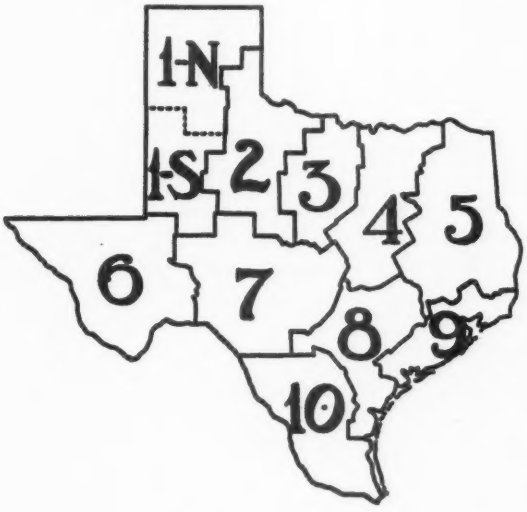
	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Dec. 1¶	Government Estimate as of Dec. 1§	Total	Consumption to Dec. 1§	Exports to Dec. 1§	Total	Balance Dec. 1
1929–1930	2,313	104	14,919	17,336	2,286	3,252	5,538	11,798
1930–1931	4,530	14	14,243	18,787	1,605	3,181	4,786	14,001
1931–1932	6,369	21	16,918	23,308	1,776	2,854	4,630	18,678
1932–1933	9,682	27	12,727	22,436	1,902	3,206	5,108	17,328
1933–1934	8,176	46	13,177	21,399	2,068	3,360	5,428	15,971
1934–1935	7,746	39	9,731	17,516	1,717	1,894	3,611	13,905
1935–1936	7,138	30	10,734	17,902	1,924	2,575	4,499	13,403
1936–1937	5,397	41	12,407	17,845	2,482	2,303	4,785	13,060
1937–1938	4,498	31	18,746	23,275	2,218	2,434	4,652	18,623

The cotton year begins August 1. ¶In 500-pound bales. §In running bales, counting round bales as half bales.

NOTE: The figures have been revised in accordance with the revisions made by the United States Bureau of the Census.

NOVEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Total Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales Nov. 1937 from Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937 from Oct. 1937
TOTAL TEXAS	1,168	+ 4.4	− 6.3
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:			
DISTRICT 1–N	68	+ 9.5	− 3.0
Amarillo	17	+19.5	− 7.3
Pampa	14	+ 7.1	− 6.9
Plainview	11	+ 0.8	+26.5
All Others	26	− 3.0	− 3.7
DISTRICT 1–S	29	+26.5	+11.9
Big Spring	11	+20.9	−12.7
Lubbock	13	+27.6	+20.5
All Others	5	+30.9	+ 9.1
DISTRICT 2	98	+17.8	− 4.8
Abilene	17	+31.4	− 7.4
Snyder	5	+42.5	− 9.2
Vernon	6	+ 7.7	− 7.5
Wichita Falls	17	+ 5.5	− 5.9
All Others	53	+16.4	− 1.2
DISTRICT 3	36	+ 3.4	+ 2.4
Brownwood	8	− 5.8	− 5.5
Breckenridge	4	+ 6.2	− 4.1
Eastland	7	+17.8	− 9.6
Stephenville	6	−12.7	− 8.0
All Others	11	+17.5	+19.7
DISTRICT 4	281	− 0.3	−11.4
Cleburne	8	+ 6.0	− 9.1
Corsicana	11	−17.1	−16.0
Dallas	55	+ 2.9	−10.5
Denison	6	− 0.9	−12.5
Fort Worth	66	+ 1.9	−10.1
Sherman	6	+22.5	− 6.3
Taylor	10	−18.9	−21.5
Temple	11	− 5.7	− 8.7
Waco	31	− 0.1	−14.7
All Others	77	−19.8	−16.9
DISTRICT 5	113	− 9.1	−15.8
Bryan	10	+ 1.6	−27.9
Longview	9	+18.6	− 7.1
Marshall	10	− 9.9	− 5.6
Nacogdoches	3	− 4.6	+ 0.6
Tyler	20	−15.7	−15.4
All Others	61	− 9.3	−16.8
DISTRICT 6	43	+ 2.4	+ 3.0
El Paso	30	+ 1.7	+ 4.0
All Others	13	+ 9.1	− 5.4
DISTRICT 7	54	+12.1	− 1.1
Brady	6	−29.7	−30.3
San Angelo	19	+20.8	+ 1.7
All Others	29	+ 9.2	+ 1.6
DISTRICT 8	210	+ 4.4	− 4.6
Austin	26	+ 9.9	−16.4
Corpus Christi	17	+ 0.1	− 3.0
Cuero	8	+ 6.4	−14.8
Lockhart	8	+11.8	+25.2
San Antonio	78	+ 4.6	− 1.2
San Marcos	7	+12.0	− 0.9
All Others	66	− 1.7	− 6.6
DISTRICT 9	169	+ 8.1	− 4.6
Beaumont	27	+ 8.1	− 5.8
Galveston	19	+10.5	− 7.2
Houston	64	+ 9.1	− 4.5
Port Arthur	21	+ 1.4	0.0
Victoria	6	+ 3.0	−24.1
All Others	32	+ 6.3	− 1.5
DISTRICT 10	67	+11.7	− 1.8
Brownsville	13	+36.7	+ 5.4
Harlingen	15	+12.6	− 8.0
Laredo	6	− 0.6	+ 1.4
All Others	33	+ 9.5	− 3.3



NOTE: Prepared from reports from independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Department of Commerce.

NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS CLASSIFIED BY CITIES AND EMPLOYMENT GROUPS

Pay Rolls Ending Nearest Fifteenth of Month

	No. of Establishments	Workers: Number Nov. 1937	Workers: Percentage from Nov. 1936	Workers: Change from Oct. 1937	Pay Roll: Dollars Nov. 1937	Pay Roll: Percentage from Nov. 1936	Pay Roll: Change from Oct. 1937	Average Weekly Wage per Worker: Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
Abilene	16	204	+12.1	− 1.4	$ 4,818	+ 7.4	− 3.7			
Amarillo	23	704	+18.5	+10.3	18,008	+21.0	+ 4.1			
Austin	21	390	+ 4.6	+ 1.6	9,695	+ 3.1	− 0.6			
Beaumont	31	3,019	+ 3.7	− 5.8	81,489	+ 8.3	− 9.8			
Dallas	173	11,432	+ 1.9	− 1.7	259,004	+ 7.3	− 1.5			
Denison	10	989	+ 8.8	−10.4	16,623	+40.7	− 4.8			
El Paso	75	1,927	+12.0	+ 2.8	40,117	+14.5	+ 1.0			
Fort Worth	99	5,320	+ 0.2	− 5.1	119,846	+14.6	− 3.8			
Galveston	21	556	− 3.5	+ 2.6	15,377	+ 6.9	− 1.3			
Houston	186	14,049	+ 9.9	− 1.2	338,297	+17.9	− 6.0			
Laredo	11	302	+26.4	+ 0.3	3,576	+14.5	− 0.8			
Port Arthur	9	7,655	+ 4.6	− 0.9	236,379	+15.5	− 1.2			
San Angelo	7	151	+ 4.9	− 1.3	2,517	+13.0	+ 5.0			
San Antonio	134	4,693	+ 1.3	− 0.9	95,636	+ 7.1	− 1.2			
Sherman	14	672	− 3.2	− 0.3	11,219	− 4.3	− 3.0			
Waco	37	1,736	+ 3.9	− 4.1	33,904	+12.3	− 0.2			
Wichita Falls	26	568	+12.7	− 3.4	14,594	+15.0	− 1.7			
All Other Cities	942	33,686	+ 6.5	+ 0.4	841,939	+13.1	− 1.1			
STATE	1,835	88,053	+ 5.5	− 1.0	2,143,038	+13.0	− 2.4	$24.34	$22.74	$24.69
BUILDING MATERIALS	109	8,795	+ 4.4	− 2.6	166,030	+10.0	−10.8	18.88	17.92	20.60
Brick, Tile, Terra Cotta	14	496	−24.3	− 3.1	5,618	−28.6	−11.5	11.33	12.02	12.39
Cement	8	1,265	− 2.2	− 4.6	29,038	+ 9.1	− 9.4	22.95	20.58	24.16
Foundries, Machine Shops	25	2,260	+25.2	− 4.8	53,367	+24.5	−18.2	23.61	23.75	27.50
Millwork	17	522	− 2.6	− 7.6	10,330	+ 4.8	− 1.8	19.79	18.39	18.63
Saw Mills	15	3,339	+ 1.1	− 0.1	49,038	+ 3.5	− 4.0	14.69	14.35	15.28
Structural Iron Works	10	751	+11.8	− 0.8	15,134	+16.5	−10.8	20.15	19.33	22.41
Other Building Materials	20	162	− 0.6	+ 3.2	3,505	+ 3.8	− 8.9	21.64	20.71	24.50
CHEMICALS‖	26	475	+ 8.9	− 4.0	10,378	+19.2	− 3.8	21.85	19.97	21.78
CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	32	3,687	− 3.6	− 4.6	43,538	− 3.3	− 8.2	11.81	11.77	12.27
Cotton Textile Mills	7	2,198	+ 5.3	− 3.0	27,579	+10.5	− 6.4	12.55	11.96	12.99
Men's Work Clothing	11	937	−20.4	−10.3	8,599	−31.3	−15.8	9.18	10.63	9.77
Other Textile Products	14	552	− 1.4	− 0.4	7,360	− 2.5	− 5.3	13.33	13.48	14.04
COTTON OIL MILLS	25	1,405	+36.8	+ 4.9	21,890	+68.6	+ 3.1	15.58	12.64	15.84
DISTRIBUTION	670	21,505	+ 8.8	+ 1.9	433,245	+ 9.4	+ 1.3	20.15	20.04	20.27
Retail Trade	437	15,956	+10.3	+ 3.4	284,246	+11.0	+ 1.9	17.81	17.70	18.07
Wholesale Trade	233	5,550	+ 4.8	− 2.2	148,999	+ 6.4	+ 0.1	26.85	26.44	26.25
FOOD PRODUCTS	99	5,851	+ 4.1	− 3.6	132,826	+20.4	− 2.5	22.70	19.63	22.44
Bakeries	21	691	+ 4.7	− 2.5	13,299	+ 2.3	− 7.2	19.25	19.69	20.21
Beverages	15	374	+13.3	−12.8	9,135	+26.5	− 9.5	24.43	21.88	23.52
Flour Mills	6	403	+24.0	− 2.2	8,951	+27.0	− 3.9	22.21	21.68	22.60
Ice Cream	6	289	+17.5	− 6.5	5,577	+ 5.5	− 6.1	19.30	21.49	19.22
Meat Packing, Slaughtering	7	2,455	0.0	− 4.5	69,210	+27.8	− 0.7	28.19	22.05	27.11
All Other Food Products	44	1,639	+ 2.1	+ 0.1	26,654	+12.7	− 0.5	16.26	14.73	16.37
FOREST PRODUCTS	29	1,388	− 2.8	− 5.2	25,766	+ 1.1	− 3.1	18.56	17.85	18.15
Furniture Manufacturing	7	483	− 1.0	− 3.8	9,105	− 2.7	− 7.0	18.85	19.17	19.50
Paper Products	12	525	− 0.4	+ 0.4	10,762	+ 9.8	+ 2.3	20.50	18.60	20.11
Other Forest Products	10	380	− 8.0	−13.4	5,899	− 6.9	− 5.9	15.52	15.33	14.28
PETROLEUM	52	22,885	+ 5.3	− 0.7	752,860	+15.8	− 1.1	32.90	29.92	33.02
Crude Petroleum Producing	21	4,900	+ 3.5	− 2.3	180,330	+15.7	− 3.0	36.80	32.92	37.07
Petroleum Refining	31	17,985	+ 5.9	− 0.2	572,530	+15.8	− 0.4	31.83	29.09	31.89
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	52	1,620	+ 5.0	+ 0.1	53,630	+ 5.7	− 1.0	33.10	32.89	33.48
Commercial Printing	30	440	+ 0.9	− 0.7	11,324	+ 5.0	+ 1.3	25.74	24.74	25.23
Engraving	6	38	0.0	0.0	1,707	+ 4.9	− 1.2	44.92	42.84	45.45
Newspaper Publishing	16	1,142	+ 6.8	+ 0.4	40,599	+ 5.9	− 1.6	35.55	35.86	36.30
PUBLIC UTILITIES	499	11,561	+ 5.7	− 1.7	336,611	+15.3	− 2.2	29.12	26.70	29.25
Power and Light	443	7,773	+ 9.8	− 1.7	225,047	+18.5	− 2.3	28.95	26.83	29.15
Steam Railroad Repair Shops	17	2,445	+ 1.2	− 1.5	74,668	+12.3	− 0.7	30.54	27.52	30.29
Other Public Utilities	39	1,343	− 7.0	− 2.6	36,896	+ 3.7	− 4.3	27.47	24.65	27.97
QUARRYING & NON-METALLIC MINING	26	1,420	− 3.1	+ 4.7	37,809	+ 1.4	− 5.0	26.63	25.44	29.34
SERVICE	146	4,500	+ 1.3	− 2.8	68,284	+ 3.1	− 3.5	15.17	14.91	15.29
Business and Personal Service	39	412	+ 4.0	+ 0.2	10,748	+10.1	− 1.1	26.09	24.64	26.43
Hotels	25	2,122	− 0.7	+ 0.7	27,278	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	12.85	12.63	12.79
Ice	56	609	− 3.9	−16.3	11,847	−10.2	−14.8	19.45	20.82	19.09
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning	26	1,357	+ 6.4	− 2.0	18,411	+12.9	− 3.4	13.57	12.79	13.78
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	70	2,960	+ 6.4	− 6.9	60,171	+18.4	−15.2	20.33	18.27	22.31

‖Chemical and Allied Industries not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Prepared from reports from Texas industrial establishments to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Business Review and Prospect

Further recession in industrial activity in the country at large has occurred during the past month, and the decline is expected to go somewhat further because of seasonal reasons if for no other. With political considerations so interwoven with economic factors as they are, any interpretation of the probable course of industrial activity in the months and years ahead necessarily would have to be based on some assumption regarding the probable future slant of national policies. That is one reason why there are such widely divergent opinions regarding probable economic trends even among sources occupying strategic positions. This situation will probably continue for several more months at least; and until it becomes clearer what the dominant political reactions in this country and abroad are to be, industry and trade are likely to remain hesitant and the longer term business outlook will, as a consequence, remain uncertain.

Among the factors which ordinarily would suggest that at least a flattening out, if not a definite reversal, of the present downward trend might be expected soon is the very abruptness of the industrial decline—21 per cent from August to November according to Barron's business index. There are, in addition, specific indications pointing toward some business improvement at least in the near future. For example, retail trade in most lines and in most sections of the country has shown considerable resistance to the downward trend in business, thus at least preventing inventory accumulations in retail establishments and even reducing them in many instances. As a result, replenishment of stocks all along the line may soon be expected. Pay rolls, although sharply reduced in recent weeks, are still substantial; and the same is true of farm cash income. The nation's banking structure seems sound; credit remains easy, indicating that it has not been over-extended; and there is an enormous backlog of potential demand for durable goods in a number of key industries, including public utilities, railroads, and residential, commercial, and industrial construction. Moreover, foreign trade must still be greatly expanded if it is again to reach the proportions which formerly were considered normal. This is to say, our domestic economic problems are greatly intensified by current dislocations in world commerce and international relations.

In many important respects, therefore, the present economic situation is very different from what it was at the beginning of the depression in 1929. The big question seems to be—will industrial, political, and educational leadership coöperate for the purpose of transforming these potential factors for economic improvements and public welfare into a living reality?

Texas Business

Texas business continues to hold up better than that of the country at large although the downward trend in the Bureau's composite business index, noted in October for the first time in many months, extended through November. There is good ground for belief that the same tendency has prevailed so far in December and that it will go somewhat further before a definite and sustained reversal takes place. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the November composite index registered 99.1 compared with 100.8 (revised) for October, a decline of nearly two per cent. All of the factors in the index showed a decline, although in several instances the change was slight. The index of employment declined from 95.9 to 94.9; pay rolls from 98.7 to 96.2; miscellaneous freight car loadings from 77.1 to 76.0; runs of crude oil to stills 179.4 to 178.8; department store sales 106.0 to 101.3; and electric power consumption 114.5 (revised) to 113.3.

Compared with November, 1936, all of the components of the index except miscellaneous freight car loading remained distinctly favorable. The employment index rose from 90.0 to 94.9; pay roll from 84.0 to 96.2; runs of crude oil to stills 153.1 to 178.8; department store sales 90.9 to 101.3; and electric power consumption, 100.3 to 113.3. The index of miscellaneous freight car loadings, however, dropped from 84.3 to 76.0.

The data are shown graphically on the chart (inside cover pager). It will be noted that although the graph representing the composite index still trends downward from October to November, the slope is not quite as steep as it was for the period from September to October and remains well above November last year.

Farm Cach Income

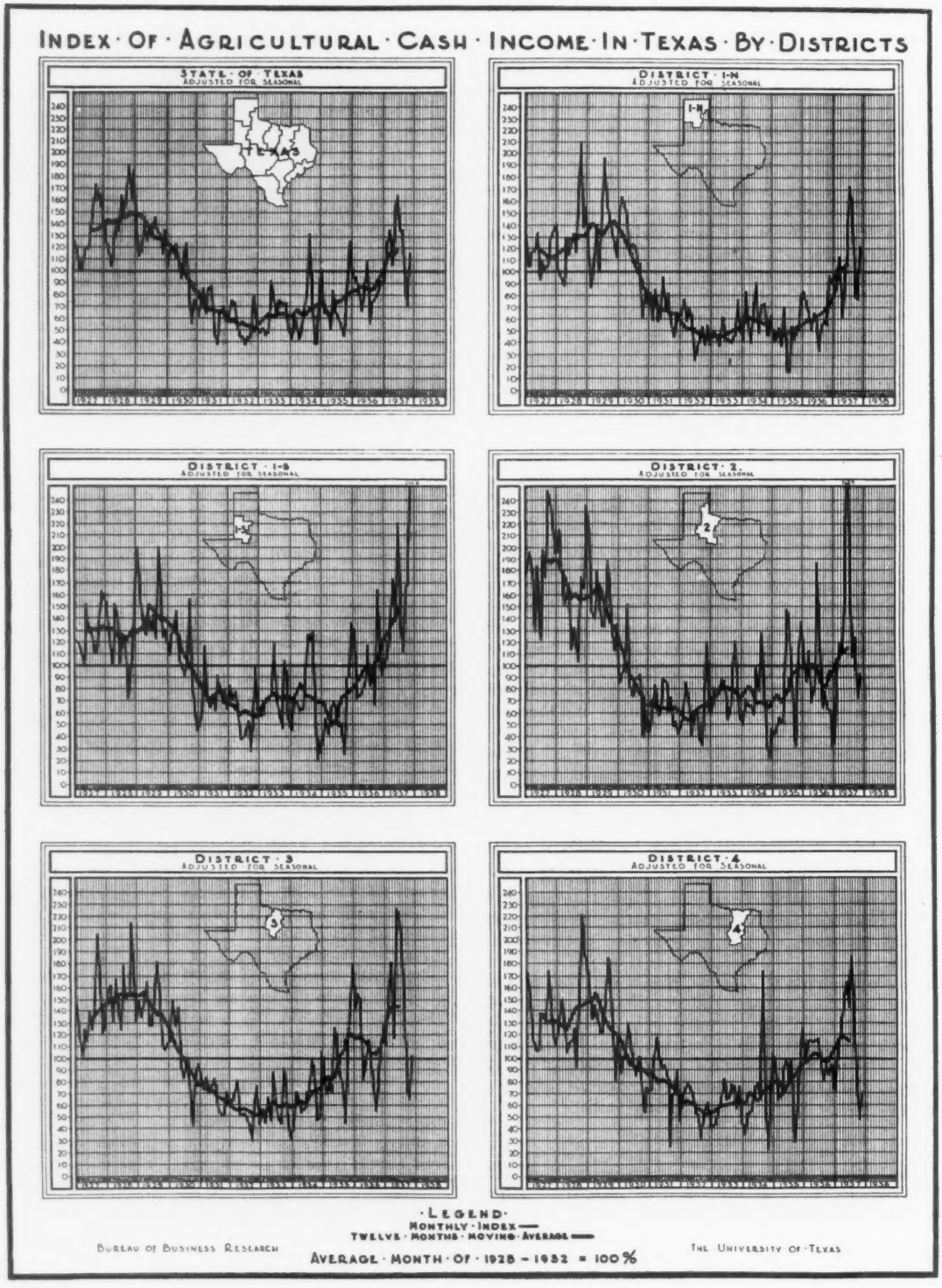
Computed farm cash income in Texas during November, estimated to be approximately 90 per cent of the actual, was $57,514,000. This compares with $71,178,000 during the preceding month and $45,776,000 the corresponding month last year. The increase over November last year was more than 25 per cent while the decrease from October was considerably less than the normal seasonal decline between these two months. Since the average November farm cash income during the base period, 1928 to 1932, was about $50,000,000, the index of farm cash income for November, which is a percentage of this base, is 115.1. In October the index was 70.2 and in November last year it was 91.6.

Aggregate computed, farm cash income, exclusive of government subsidies during the first 11 months of the year, was $497,238,000 compared with $374,792,000 during the comparable period last year—an increase of more than 32 per cent.

The table below gives the current November and comparable indexes for the entire State and for each crop reporting district. The wide diversity in the indexes as among districts is especially noteworthy. The South High Plains (the Lubbock area), district 1-S, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley, district 10–A, it will be noted, show marked gains in farm cash income.

(Continued on page 6)

For Other Texas Data, See Statistical Tables at the End of This Publication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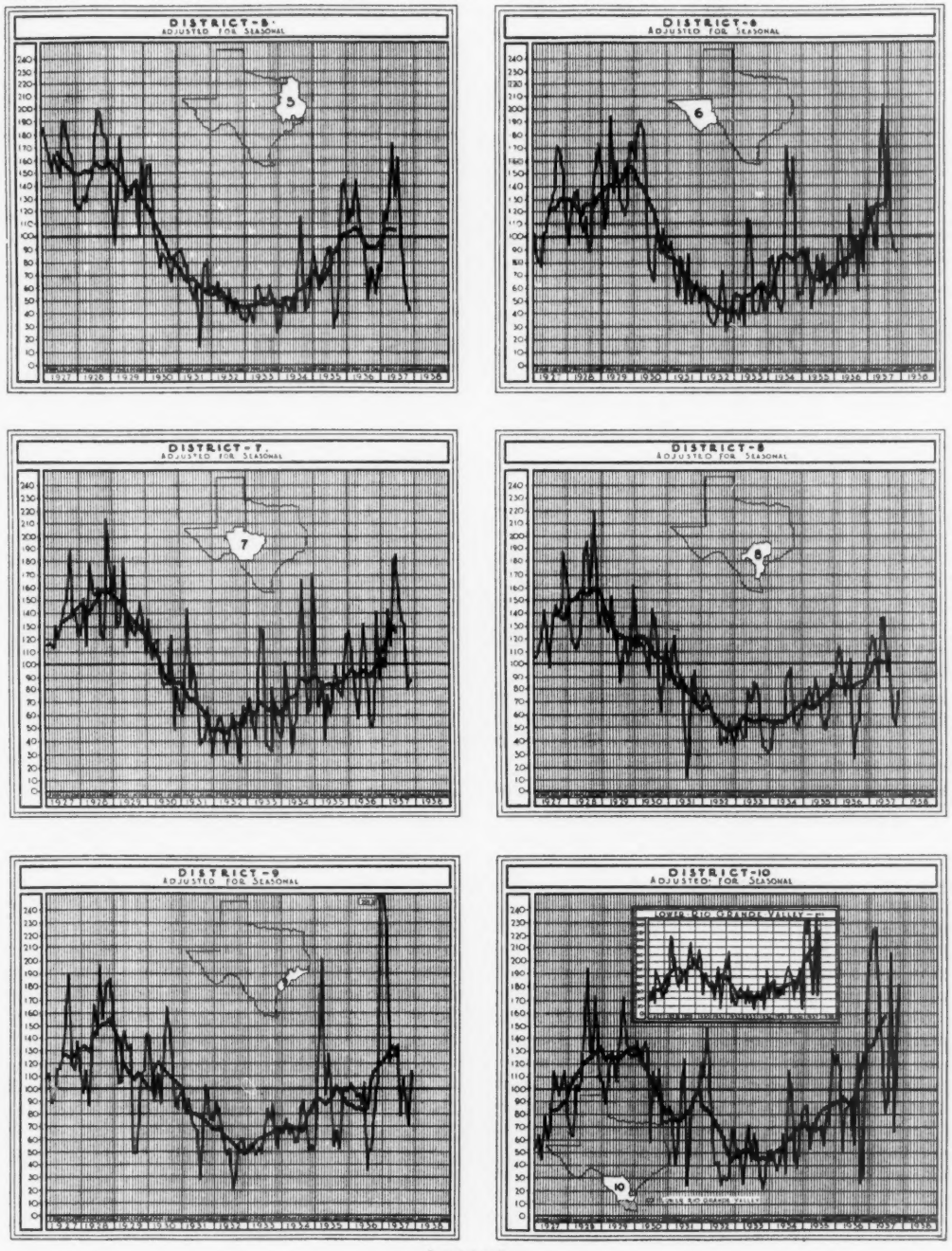

LEGEND
MONTHLY · INDEX ——
TWELVE · MONTHS · MOVING · AVERAGE ——

AVERAGE · MONTH · OF · 1928 - 1932 = 100%

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(Continued from page 3)

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME

District	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
1-N	121.6	96.1	77.0
1-S	256.8	125.8	170.8
2	82.3	61.9	74.0
3	101.1	104.1	64.3
4	69.2	94.6	48.5
5	42.2	56.5	50.5
6	89.0	75.4	90.8
7	88.4	140.3	79.9
8	78.2	83.3	50.7
9	113.7	97.7	70.3
10	181.5	149.2	147.9
10-A*	224.7	191.9	169.5
STATE	115.1	91.6	70.2

*Included in District 10.

The charts on pages 3 and 4 show the trends of farm cash income for the State as a whole and for each crop reporting district. The heavy smooth lines are twelve months moving averages, while the irregular lines represent the monthly indexes.

The Bureau's business indexes, the farm cash indexes, and the known facts regarding the oil industry in Texas suggest that Texas industry and trade will continue for the months immediately ahead, at least, the relatively favorable showing in comparison with the Nation which has prevailed since the beginning of the present business recession.

F. A. BUECHEL.

Dairy Products Industries in Texas

INTRODUCTORY

Owing to a happy combination of several highly significant factors the eyes of people outside the State are being attracted to Texas to a degree unequaled in the past. A large part of this attraction concerns opportunities for further economic development in Texas; but a different angle of the situation concerns what other sections of the country profess to see in possibilities of competition from Texas growth, once this development attains a level consonant with the potentialities afforded by the wide display of Texas natural resources and advantages.

Because of mere size and extent, in association with the striking physical diversities which characterize whole regions of Texas, which are as large as an ordinary State, and the consequent quantity and variety of natural resources providing, or capable of providing, raw materials and power for basic groups of modern industries, Texas does indeed loom large upon the horizon of economic growth in so far as the near future is concerned.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that upon the proper disposition of these natural resources depends the standards of living and the purchasing power of the people of Texas. An increasing population and an expansion in and a wider distribution of buying power can be adequately provided for if the truly enormous resources of the State are properly utilized; aside from the humanitarian aspects of having a decent standard of living for all the population of the State, there are the brass tacks aspects, the desirability of which few would deny: that a substantially higher income to the population of Texas and of the Southwest means an enormously increased buying power, which in turn would result in a pronounced expansion of the home market of the Gulf Southwest. Even now this market is no small item in the sum-total of the nation's business.

That the dairy products industries should develop in favorable sections and areas of Texas and the Southwest is to be considered as a perfectly normal thing in the light of the facts of the actual trends that constitute the economic structure of the nation. The establishment of new manufacturing plants in general and the expansion of old ones are logical consequences of a wider geographic dispersion of the manufacturing industry—provided always, and it is a fundamental provision, that the natural environmental factors are favorable to such developments. The nation as a whole is approaching a maturity of economic developments which inherently calls for thoroughgoing transformations in our agricultural and industrial adjustments. These transformations are perhaps best expressed in changes in the regional economy of the various sections of the nation. Naturally, those areas or regions or localities, which are able to make these adjustments most readily, will have the very important advantage of an early start in progressing along the lines of the newer trends. And in the nature of the case, owing to the factors in our economic structure, these transformations will be reflected particularly in manufacturing and processing enterprises.

However, if a holding back or a retardation occurs in the establishing of a new enterprise or the expansion of an old one, in a particular location, when such advances are justified in the light of physical factors and economic advantages, then it has usually happened that the new plant is established or an expansion of the old one takes place anyway—but it goes elsewhere. Furthermore, once the investment is made, then the inertia of invested capital helps in no uncertain terms to maintain production in the established enterprises and locations.

In regard to dairy products in Texas, it may be surprising to note that nearly half the area of the State has convenient access to creamery butter factories. These plants are widely distributed, but not uniformly distributed, over the State; their geographic distribution marks out in rather definite manner the distribution of dairy cattle regions in Texas. This marked regionalization, shown by the distribution of creamery butter factories in the State, is so pronounced that it may be considered as a reflection of widespread influences. The areas and regions in which these plants are concentrated are also well known as outstanding farming regions.

Creamery Butter Establishments

The outstanding region in creamery butter establishments is that of the Black Prairies, a wide belt or strip of blacklands developed on soft limestones or limy clays of the Lower Cretaceous formations extending from the vicinity of Uvalde northward to the Red River; and in the extreme northern portion of the State the Black Prairies region bends sharply eastward along the Red River counties. From northeastern Texas the Black Prairies belt turns northeastward into Arkansas and extends almost to Little Rock along a lowland threaded by the Missouri Pacific Lines. The Black Prairies are exceptionally good cotton growing lands; but they are also good producers of corn, sorghums, and pastures. West of the Black Prairies in North Texas lies the rich belt of the Grand Pariries, which like the Black Prairies constitutes a distinct region of creamery butter factories.

Another belt of highly productive lands, which possess a large number of these plants, is the Coastal Prairies black lands together with the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Between the Coastal Prairies and the southern half of the Black Prairies is a belt of black lands sometimes referred to as the Fayette-Washington Prairies. "Islands" of black lands also occur in strips adjacent to this last named Prairies belt. All of these black lands regions and areas show up as important in the distribution of creamery butter plants. Another, but smaller, area of these plants occurs in Kerr, Gillespie, and Kendall counties, along the margin of the Edwards Plateau where in the broad stream valleys terrace and alluvial materials provide rich farm lands. These are black lands, too, but their area is limited by the topographic conditions prevailing in that portion of the Edwards Plateau.

From the northeast corner of Texas there extends in a southwest direction a belt of creamery butter plants which rather definitely marks out the areas in northeast Texas characterized by bright red soils—an area in large part underlain by geologic materials with a high content of greensand. Greensands are rich in potash and in many cases they are rich in lime from the shells which may occur in such geologic deposits.

In western Texas the largest section containing creamery butter plants is the eastern portion of the High Plains from the vicinity of Big Spring to the Oklahoma line. This is an outstanding agricultural section, and from it there extend eastward into the Permian Plains of the Red River drainage at the north and a wide belt of plains country including the Colorado River drainage at the south, together with portions of the Brazos River drainage.

The High Plains and the smoother areas of the Permian Plains are characterized by soils of the Black Earth type. These are sub-humid soils, and in chemical fertility they are as rich as the best soils of the world. Occurring in a sub-humid climate, crops for such regions must be selected with due regard to the lower rainfall as compared with humid regions. Save in years of exceptionally low rainfall the high productivity of crops on these lands reflects their inherent richness.

The El Paso district with rich alluvial soils and irrigation is an area which also deserves considerable attention. In addition, it may be emphasized that all of the regions noted in this brief survey are districts which have diversified agricultral activities; furthermore, they are regions in which, owing to their inherent physical characteristics, diversification can be expanded and widened.

Ice Cream Plants

The general geographic distribution of ice cream plants in Texas is very similar to that of creamery butter establishments. The main differences in the distribution of the two, as might be expected, apparently are due to the influence of population centers upon the location of ice cream plants.

Cheese Factories and Concentrated Milk Plants in Texas

The geographic distribution of cheese factories and concentrated milk plants in Texas illustrates striking examples of localization when contrasted with each other, and when the distribution of either is compared with that of creamery butter plants. The plants of both industries occur in areas with a pronounced concentration of creamery butter plants; but both the cheese factories and the concentrated milk plants are much more restricted in distribution; and, of the two, the distribution of concentrated milk plants is noticeably more localized than cheese plants.

Cheese plants occur mostly in the Black and Grand Prairies and in the interior belt of black lands which extends from Washington County southwestward to Jim Wells County. Houston and Victoria have the only cheese plants in the Coastal Prairies, and none occur in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Erath and Bosque counties each have a cheese plant and Comanche has two. Western Texas has but two, one at Abernathy and one at Lamesa; both occur in the eastern portion of the High Plains.

Concentrated milk plants occur mostly in the northeastern section of the State—in the northern portion of the Black and Grand Prairies, the Red River counties and in the Sulphur River drainage basin, with a tongue dipping southward from Atlanta, in Cass County, to Nacogdoches. These are in the strip of East Texas Red Lands. In the Black Prairies south of Cleburne, Waco has a concentrated milk plant and San Antonio has two. In the black lands of the Coastal Prairies, Houston and Victoria have one each, and the Fayette-Washington Prairies have the well known plant at Schulenberg.

In conclusion, it may be noted that quantitative data presented elsewhere in this article reflect the fact that the dairy industry in Texas has attained an importance of no small proportions. The various regions of the State in which the dairy products industries have attained more than local importance are inherently capable, owing to their climatic and soil conditions, of maintaining an expanding dairy industry. Mild winters and year-round pastures which characterize most of

the State, and the fact that concentrated feedstuffs are available locally, are all factors in lowering the costs of fluid milk production in Texas. These factors naturally are items of great importance in considerations having to do with the further extension and growth of dairy products in the State.

USE OF TEXAS LAND BY DISTRICTS, 1930

(In Thousands of Acres)

District No.	Crops Harvested	Idle or Fallow Land	Pasture Land: Plowable	Pasture Land: Woodland	Pasture Land: All Other	Woodland Not in Pasture	All Other Land in Farms	Total
1–N	3,689	490	3,887	4	3,711	10	131	11,921
1–S	2,426	76	1,570	19	3,188	6	89	7,374
2	4,604	126	717	722	6,880	21	197	13,266
3	1,830	231	555	2,600	3,260	65	109	8,648
4	7,152	310	641	1,652	1,482	92	296	11,624
5	4,452	536	895	2,563	682	848	384	10,360
6	127	26	460	14	15,400	1	68	16,094
7	1,068	102	440	2,445	15,529	52	125	19,762
8	3,427	196	66	2,888	12,808	80	167	20,234
9	860	113	1,064	553	1,460	50	91	4,193
10	999	125	259	990	6,938	17	100	9,427
Total	30,634	2,328	11,156	14,449	61,337	1,240	1,758	122,904

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.

ACREAGE OF SELECTED CROPS HARVESTED BY DISTRICTS IN TEXAS, 1929

District	Cotton % of State Total	Corn % of State Total	Harvested Wheat % of State Total	Sorghums % of State Total	Oats % of State Total
1–N	1.2	2.3	78.7	21.1	4.3
1–S	7.8	3.6	3.3	21.6	0.2
2	18.9	2.9	4.0	31.8	5.7
3	4.0	6.9	4.3	5.3	18.7
4	26.7	28.2	8.1	6.3	53.3
5	18.1	25.8	0.0	1.1	2.3
6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
7	2.9	3.5	1.1	4.2	11.9
8	12.9	19.4	0.2	6.0	3.7
9	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
10	4.1	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.0
STATE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
STATE*	16,814.0	4,252.0	2,907.0	3,875.0	1,330.0

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.
*State total in thousands of acres.

TREND IN PRODUCTION OF DAIRY MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IN TEXAS

The trend in production of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and ice cream in Texas during the past ten years is shown in the following table:

Year	Butter (thousand pounds)	American Cheese (thousand pounds)	Concentrated† Milk (thousand pounds)	Ice Cream (thousand gallons
1936	31,317	13,672	20,906	7,524
1935	25,765	8,977	13,959	6,742
1934	28,750	8,606	13,502	6,146
1933	36,543	8,477	13,503	4,221
1932	34,947	6,641	15,555	3,324
1931	30,291	4,405	12,809	3,940
1930	25,083	3,078	7,832	4,832
1929	26,511	2,825	2,275	7,255
1928	20,599	983	872	6,930
1927	24,276	——*	571	6,605
1918	4,982	——*	——*	——*

*Not available.
†Includes evaporated, powdered, and condensed milk.
NOTE: In the February issue of the REVIEW there will be an article on farm cash income in Texas for 1937.

Assuming that per capita production of dairy manufactured products in Texas is equal to the general average for the country as a whole, the State falls far short of producing enough of these products to meet its own requirements. The population of Texas is now more than 6,200,000. At 18 pounds per capita, the national average, 111,000,000 pounds of butter would be consumed in the State annually; at 5 pounds per capita, 31,000,000 pounds of American cheese would be required; at 14 pounds per capita, 87,000,000 pounds of evaporated and condensed milk would be needed, and at 2.5 gallons per capita, 15,000,000 gallons of ice cream would be consumed.

Comparison of the above figures with actual production of these products in 1936 reveals the deficit which now exists in production as compared with consumption in Texas of each of the four dairy manufactured products. It should be pointed out, however, that, in the case of butter, the major portion of this product is still

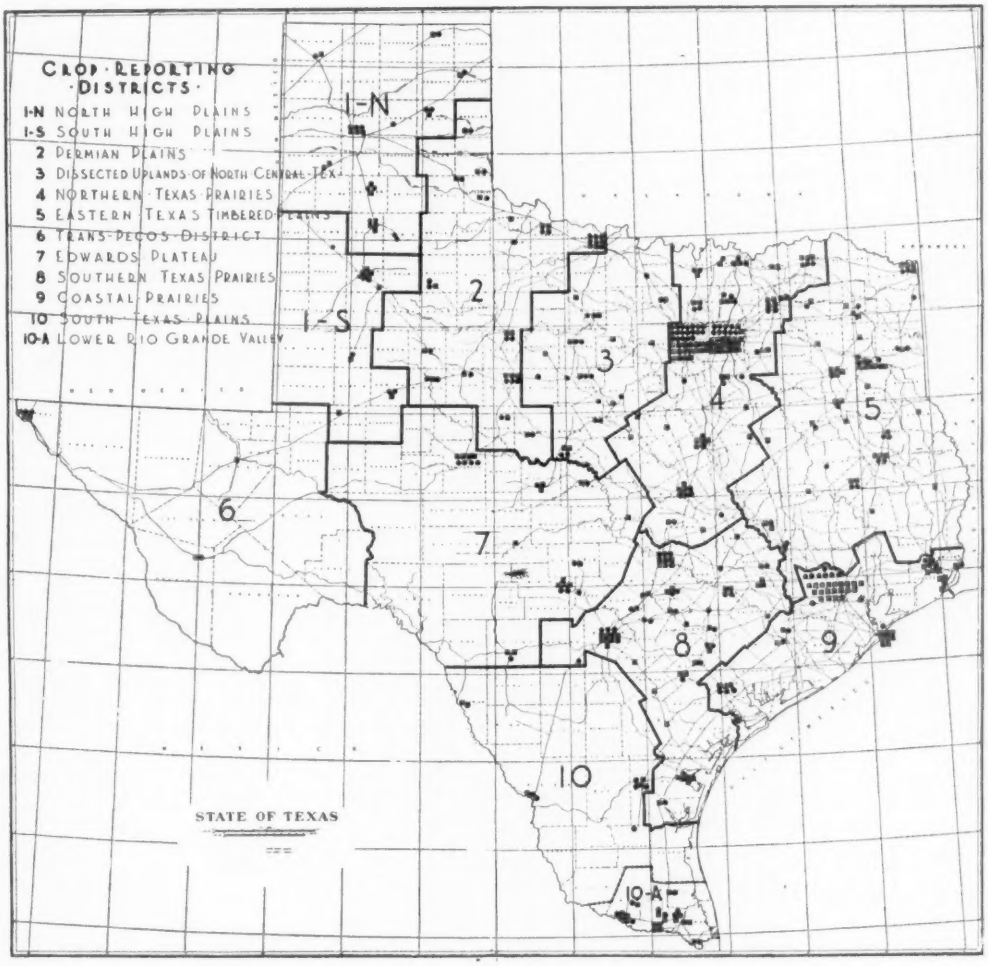
(Continued on page 11)

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN AND FORAGE CROP PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT IN TEXAS, 1929

District	Corn % of State Total	Wheat % of State Total	Oats % of State Total	Barley % of State Total	All Hay % of State Total	Sorghum Grains % of State Total	Sorghum Forage % of State Total	Total Legumes* % of State Total
1–N	1.96	84.45	5.07	57.83	3.87	33.42	18.23	0.07
1–S	2.03	2.52	0.04	0.04	0.47	27.04	14.75	0.44
2	1.66	2.15	3.79	2.09	3.65	24.53	19.88	1.55
3	5.21	2.88	14.03	13.38	13.89	2.60	3.92	42.92
4	36.41	6.87	60.54	24.41	28.71	3.63	13.50	15.94
5	17.63	0.01	1.59	1.05	11.16	0.31	2.00	27.76
6	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.19	9.03	0.06	0.15	0.02
7	3.85	0.91	11.99	1.83	4.43	3.77	4.92	2.24
8	23.64	0.19	2.91	0.11	14.07	4.03	15.94	4.42
9	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.40	0.21	1.88	1.35
10	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.41	4.83	3.28
STATE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
STATE	66,252.00†	44,077.00†	27,261.00†	3,743.00†	652.00‡	23.898.00†	2,583.00‡	2,899.00†

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.
*Includes peanuts, etc.
†State totals in thousands of bushels.
‡State totals in thousands of tons.

CREAMERY · BUTTER
· AND ·
ICE · CREAM · FACTORIES
IN · TEXAS · 1937—



· LEGEND ·

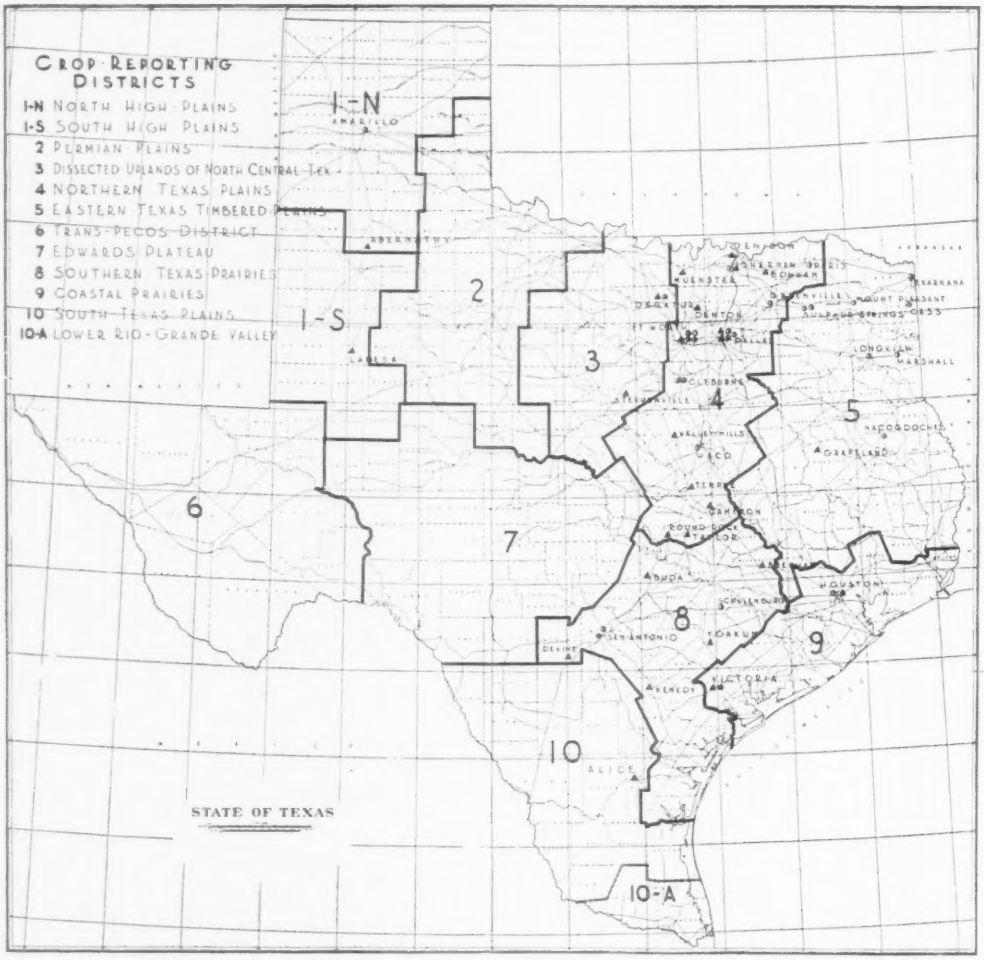
- CREAMERY · BUTTER
- ICE · CREAM

NUMBER · OF · FACTORIES

CREAMERY · BUTTER	ICE · CREAM
FT. WORTH — 19	FT. WORTH — 18
DALLAS — 9	DALLAS — 20
HOUSTON — 7	HOUSTON — 20

BUREAU · OF · BUSINESS · RESEARCH ——— THE · UNIVERSITY · OF · TEXAS

CONCENTRATED · MILK AND CHEESE · FACTORIES IN · TEXAS 1937



·LEGEND·

▲ CHEESE

• CONCENTRATED · MILK

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(Continued from page 8)

produced on the farm, rather than in creameries. The Federal Census of 1930 shows that 58,000,000 pounds of butter were produced on Texas farms in 1929; and the Census of 1935 gives 56,000,000 pounds for 1934.

According to monthly reports made to the Bureau of Business Research from representative groups of creameries, cheese factories and ice cream plants, production of creamery butter in Texas during 1937 will be approximately 17 per cent less than in 1936, or 26,629,000 pounds as contrasted with cheese production, which will be only about 0.3 per cent less, or 13,600,000 pounds; and ice cream production which will increase about 2.2 per cent, reaching 7,600,000 gallons. Current data on production of concentrated milk are not obtainable.

F. A. Buechel and Elmer H. Johnson.

Financial

From a financial viewpoint, the past four weeks have been devoid of striking changes. A number of developments deserve comment, among which might be mentioned: a steadying of security prices, a slackening in the rate of withdrawal of foreign-owned deposit balances, the apparent termination of reserve bank open market buying, a slight easing of money rates, the prospect for continued Treasury purchasing of domestic silver, and a continuation of the shrinkage of commercial bank earning assets.

Although showing little inclination to rise, security prices have shown signs of steadying during the month. Stock prices have moved within a comparatively narrow range and trading volume has been light. The Dow-Jones average of 70 stock prices closed at 42.88 on December 11 as compared with 44.94 on November 10. After weakening steadily through the first three weeks of November, bond prices improved noticeably, the Dow-Jones average of 40 bonds closing at 93.67 on December 11 as compared with 93.57 a month earlier.

The withdrawal of foreign-owned deposit balances, which proceeded at a rapid rate during September, October, and November, apparently slackened in recent weeks. As a consequence, foreign exchange rates have dropped somewhat and the prospect of a substantial outward flow of gold has diminished. Whether this situation will continue depends upon developments in this country which might frighten foreign capital, such as a deepening of the general business decline or the adoption of further inflationary policies by the Administration.

It will be of interest to note the approximate volume of foreign balances and investments in the United States. Treasury reports estimated foreign short term balances at $2,165,000,000 as of June 30, 1937. This total is substantially lower at the present time. The Department of Commerce estimated foreign long-term investments at $6,108,000,000 as of December 31, 1936, which figure is probably but little changed at present. Much of the latter total represents direct investment in American business enterprises which could not readily be withdrawn. The grand total of withdrawable foreign balances, i.e., "hot money," probably does not now exceed $6,500,000,000. Should all of this sum be withdrawn, which is most unlikely, the transfer apparently could be effected without serious disturbance to the money market by using the $1,250,000,000 "inactive gold account," the $1,800,000,000 stabilization fund, and by reducing member bank reserve ratios to the old levels.

Open market buying by the Federal Reserve System terminated on November 24. The campaign, if it may be so termed, is one of the smallest such operations on record, extending over three weeks only and involving the purchase of but $38,000,000 of government obligations. It will be recalled that open market buying is inflationary in character, tending to build up member bank excess reserves. The campaign was probably stopped because the expected seasonal expansion of currency in circulation did not develop, thus leaving excess reserve balances at relatively high levels.

Open market rates on Treasury bills and notes have declined noticeably, 90 day bills selling in early December at about 1/8 per cent and three to five year notes a little above 1 1/4 per cent. These rates compare with 1/2 per cent and 1 5/8 per cent respectively in early September and represent the highest prices for these obligations since last March. Rates on commercial paper and bankers' bills remained unchanged as have commercial bank customer loan rates.

It is expected that within the next several weeks the President will issue a proclamation extending his domestic silver purchase program for some period beyond December 31. The price to be paid for such metal will probably be in the neighborhood of the present figure of 77.57 cents per ounce which represents a direct subsidy to the silver industry of about 34 cents an ounce. The London silver agreement expires with the year end and will probably not be renewed. As a result of uncertainty over the future silver buying program of the Administration, London silver prices have shown signs of weakness but the market has been strongly supported by Treasury purchases. Unfortunately, there appears to be little prospect of terminating the silver buying program to which the President is committed.

Commercial bank earning assets continued to shrink during the past month. The aggregate commercial and industrial loans of the reporting member banks declined from $4,761,000,000 on November 3 to $4,637,000,000, a drop of $124,000,000. In all, the commercial lending of the reporting banks has dropped off by some $234,000,000 since the seasonal peak reached in October. Loans to brokers likewise have continued to shrink, declining $25,000,000 during the four weeks ending December 1. Since the first of September this type of lending has decreased by more than $500,000,000.

The bulk of the shrinkage in brokers loans has, of course, occurred in the reporting member banks located

in New York. To offset this loss of earning assets these banks have again turned buyers of government obligations, increasing their holdings of such securities by $177,000,000 during the six weeks ending December 1. Banks located outside New York, however, have experienced little shrinkage of loans thus far and in general have continued to sell government obligations on balance. For the reporting banks as a whole, holdings of government securities declined slightly during the month.

Demand deposits have continued to decrease. From the first of the year to the latter part of November, aggregate adjusted demand deposits of all member banks have shrunk approximately $750,000,000 and United States Government deposits by $410,000,000. On the other hand, time deposits have increased by $530,000,000. The drop in demand deposits has resulted largely from loan repayments and foreign deposit withdrawals. The net decline in total deposits (exclusive of interbank deposits) therefore has amounted to more than $600,000,000. This shrinkage is comparatively small, however, in view of the total volume of deposits which stands at approximately $51,000,000,000 or about the 1929 level. If put to more active use, existing deposits obviously could finance a most substantial expansion of business activity.

J. C. Dolley.

World Demand for Cotton

In the final analysis, the demand for raw cotton results from the facts that it can be made into commodities which satisfy wants, and that the products made from cotton are cheaper than satisfactory substitutes made from other materials. This suggests that the huge demand for cotton has been built on its desirable qualities as a raw material for manufacture, and because of its cheapness.

Raw cotton itself is used for manufacture and for nothing else. Almost 100 per cent of the raw cotton must be spun into yarn before it is usable, and a very large per cent of the yarn must be woven into cloth. Since this is the case, it is a universal custom to measure the demand for cotton by the volume of cotton spinning mill consumption. All spinning mills do not use the same amount of cotton per spindle, as that is determined largely by the fineness of yarn made and the hours per day the mill is operated. In the main, however, the locations of the cotton spinning spindles of the world locate the world's demand for raw cotton.

On July 31 there were 149,471,000 cotton spinning spindles in the world; 89,621,000 of these were in Europe; 26,827,000 were in Asia; 28,960,000 in North America; and 4,063,000 in the rest of the world—mostly in South America.

During 1936–37 Europe consumed 11,559,000 bales; Asia, 9,210,000 bales; North America, 8,460,000 bales; and the rest of the world, 1,591,000 bales—mostly in South America.

The world's demand for all raw cotton, then, is located mostly on three continents. Where is the demand for cotton which is produced in the United States? The answer to that question is divided into two parts. The first part, the demand within the United States, has now become the chief outlet for it, for during the past year United States consumption was close to 60 per cent of the world consumption of American cotton. The second part, the foreign demand for American cotton comes mostly from the countries of Europe, Japan, China, and Canada. These countries have 107,680,000 cotton spinning spindles and, with the exception of China, grow very little cotton and must depend on world trade to secure cotton to satisfy their demands. These deficit areas, not including China, consume over 50 per cent of the world's cotton production. This means there is now a foreign demand for over 15,000,000 bales of cotton which cannot be supplied by the countries which consume it. The proportion of that demand to be filled by United States grown cotton will depend primarily on the relative price of our cotton compared with competing growths, the ability of these countries to secure dollar exchange through the exportation of commodities and services, and the quality of our cotton.

Demand in foreign markets for United States cotton fell tremendously during the depression and as yet is showing no signs of recovery. Average exports of cotton from the United States during the five years ending August 1, 1929, were 8,514,000 bales compared with an average of 5,404,000 during the last three years. Where has this loss in foreign demand occurred? During the five years ending August 1, 1929, Europe took an average of 6,858,000 bales of United States cotton; Asia, 1,330,000 bales; and all other countries, 326,000 bales. During the three years ending August 1, 1937, Europe took an average of 3,512,000 bales of United States cotton; Asia, 1,571,000; and all other countries, 321,000 bales. These figures computed from the United States Department of Commerce reports show that the entire loss of foreign demand for United States cotton up to August 1 has resulted from loss of demand in Europe. Is that because Europe has consumed less cotton? During the five years ending August 1, 1929, Europe consumed an average of 10,453,000 running bales of cotton annually; whereas during the three years ending August 1, 1937, Europe consumed an average of 10,701,000 (478 pounds net except American in running bales) bales of cotton. Europe, as a whole, has actually increased its cotton consumption, which means that its consumption of United States cotton was decreased about 3,300,000 bales and consumption of foreign grown cotton increased about 3,500,000 bales.

Demand for American cotton since August 1, 1937, has been anything but satisfactory when the size of the crop and the very low price are taken into consideration. Consumption in the United States through November, 1937, was 2,217,500 bales compared with 2,481,661 bales during the same period last year. According to the United States Department of Commerce, exports from August 1 to December 1 totaled 2,434,000 bales—an increase from last year of about 130,000 bales. Decreases in consumption in the United States of 264,161 bales thus more than offset the increase in exports. Exports to Europe

so far this year show an increase over last year of about 700,000 bales; whereas exports to Japan show a decrease of about 570,000 bales.

A. B. Cox.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET

Indicated supplies of cotton in the United States, December 1, were 18,623,000 bales, compared with 13,065,000 bales last year and 13,408,000 bales two years ago, and the all-time high on any December 1, 18,674,000 bales in 1931.

The increase in supplies of cotton in the United States on December 1 from last December was 5,558,000 bales, the greatest increase for any like period in history. Stocks in and afloat to European ports are 519,000 bales greater than last year, so that increases in supplies of American cotton are at an all-time high. This situation is complicated further by the fact that both foreign production this year and carryover from August are at all-time highs.

What is cotton worth? Its buying power is higher now than either in 1931 or 1932; however, its buying power is far below other agricultural products. The Bureau's supply-price curve indicates a spot price of about 7.50 cents for middling 7/8 in New Orleans.

SPINNERS MARGIN

Spinners ratio margin a pound of 32's twist yarn in Manchester and a pound of 7/8-inch middling cotton in Liverpool averaged 247 during November compared with 244 for October and 173 for November last year. The pence margin averaged 676 d during November compared with 701 d for October and 7.97 d from November last year.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937†
Domestic Corporations:			
Capitalization ‖	$1,397	$930	$2,078
Number	95	102	98
Classification of new corporations:			
Banking-Finance	1	3	2
Manufacturing	9	9	12
Merchandising	28	25	32
Oil	24	26	20
Public Service	3	1	1
Real Estate-Building	8	5	10
Transportation	1	2	2
All Others	21	31	19
Number capitalized at less than $5,000	38	49	39
Number capitalized at $100,000 or more	3	1	5
Foreign Corporations (Number)	24	40	28

†Revised.
‖In thousands.
NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weekly Production per Unit	272,139	312,077	287,760
Average Weekly Shipments per Unit	241,211	322,621	299,979
Average Unfilled Orders per Unit, End of Month	498,208	875,594	510,451

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

NOVEMBER CREDIT RATIOS IN TEXAS RETAIL STORES

(Expressed in Per Cent)

	Number of Stores Reporting	Ratio of Credit Sales to Net Sales		Ratio of Collections to Outstandings		Ratio of Credit Salaries to Credit Sales	
		1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
All Stores	74	65.4	63.0	42.1	41.5	1.1	1.2
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Abilene	3	56.4	59.0	33.7	33.6	1.5	1.8
Amarillo	3	60.1	57.1	44.2	37.5	1.6	1.8
Austin	7	60.4	58.9	42.9	42.8	1.1	1.2
Beaumont	3	63.7	63.5	43.0	42.0	1.3	1.4
Dallas	10	72.2	67.6	43.3	42.2	1.0	1.1
Fort Worth	7	62.7	61.7	41.2	41.4	1.0	1.1
Galveston	3	71.3	73.2	44.4	42.0	1.4	1.5
Houston	8	61.9	61.3	42.7	43.1	1.3	1.3
San Antonio	7	61.1	60.2	45.1	43.8	0.8	0.8
Waco	4	65.9	61.3	32.7	31.4	1.2	1.2
All Others	19	58.6	57.0	39.6	40.6	1.3	1.4
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over $500,000)	17	65.0	62.5	42.9	42.2	1.0	1.1
Department Stores (Annual Volume Under $500,000)	14	58.4	58.1	39.2	38.5	1.4	1.6
Dry Goods-Apparel Stores	6	58.7	57.7	35.2	31.4	1.8	1.8
Women's Specialty Shops	15	68.3	65.0	42.2	42.4	0.8	1.0
Mens Clothing Stores	22	67.5	65.7	40.4	39.5	1.6	1.7
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1936:							
Over $2,500,000	9	66.7	64.6	42.9	43.8	0.9	1.0
$2,500,000 down to $1,000,000	9	60.8	58.9	39.7	40.2	1.0	1.1
$1,000,000 down to $500,000	9	62.1	61.2	46.3	42.2	1.4	1.5
$500,000 down to $100,000	36	61.1	60.0	41.4	40.5	1.3	1.5
Less than $100,000	11	58.1	48.1	39.1	43.6	2.7	2.6

NOTE: The ratios shown for each year, in the order in which they appear from left to right, are obtained by the following computations: (1) Credit sales divided by net sales. (2) Collections during the month divided by the total accounts unpaid on the first of the month. (3) Salaries of the credit department divided by credit sales.

The data are reported to the Bureau of Business Research by Texas retail stores.

COMMODITY PRICES

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
WHOLESALE PRICES:			
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	83.3	82.4	85.4
The Annalist (1926 = 100)	87.9	86.0†	91.6†
FARM PRICES:			
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	75.7	85.1	80.4
RETAIL PRICES:			
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931 = 100)	94.5	90.8	95.7

†Revised.

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
Abilene	$ 17,238	$ 14,295	$ 18,956
Amarillo	30,256	24,338	31,995
Austin	59,471	46,889	60,519
Beaumont	26,092	21,085	25,660
Big Spring	5,589	4,515	7,492
Brownsville	5,353	6,343	5,296
Brownwood	5,968	5,741	6,314
Cleburne	3,204	2,677	3,715
Corpus Christi	22,001	17,367	23,787
Corsicana	5,758	5,441	5,647
Dallas	371,611	346,709	398,231
Del Rio	3,972	4,466	5,045
Denison	5,149	5,143	5,158
El Paso	44,871	40,050	46,702
Fort Worth	146,287	128,556	152,998
Galveston	26,906	23,089	28,599
Graham	2,127	1,860	2,510
Harlingen	5,674	4,121	5,725
Houston	221,946	194,031	238,077
Jacksonville	2,956	3,149	3,646
Longview	8,575	7,684	11,100
Lubbock	16,054	12,934	17,385
McAllen	3,651	3,364	4,256
Marshall	5,890	5,212	6,465
New Braunfels	1,666	1,735	1,628
Palestine	4,798	4,199	4,578
Pampa	6,469	5,381	7,704
Paris	6,272	5,460	6,604
Plainview	3,912	3,583	5,041
Port Arthur	12,380	9,815	12,583
San Angelo	10,705	9,470	11,824
San Antonio	116,717	106,185	118,639
Sherman	6,512	6,388	7,880
Snyder	1,730	1,417	1,453
Sweetwater	5,180	3,935	5,564
Tyler	17,256	15,246	18,769
Waco	31,211	29,557	35,696
Wichita Falls	21,007	19,333	21,417
TOTAL	$1,292,414	$1,150,763	$1,374,658

NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas chambers of commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
East Central Texas	106,500	70,800	110,950
East Texas	466,800	441,850	481,700
Gulf Coast¶	199,750	158,450	208,500
North Texas	73,100	64,750	74,100
Panhandle	72,100	62,450	75,550
Southwest Texas	247,950	167,000	262,950
West Central Texas	34,300	33,800	34,450
West Texas	200,800	150,460	214,900
STATE	1,401,300	1,149,500	1,463,100
UNITED STATES	3,518,550	3,021,450	3,599,350
Imports	125,607	166,536	142,214

¶Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute.

See map on page 14 of November 24, 1937, issue showing oil producing districts.

Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: October 1937, 103,968,000 gallons; October 1936, 97,451,000 gallons; September 1937, 106,537,000 gallons.

BUILDING PERMITS

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
Abilene	$ 29,245	$ 42,265	$ 48,607
Amarillo	73,506	45,777	122,370
Austin	321,179	256,172	343,366
Beaumont	47,938	51,784	48,841
Big Spring	46,400	14,709	19,760
Brownwood	1,200	280	100
Cleburne	795	3,130	5,870
Corpus Christi	195,078	204,245	180,195
Corsicana	7,740	3,475	7,720
Dallas	895,951	543,860	859,214
Del Rio	4,220	20,575	3,300
Denison	2,950	4,750	7,550
El Paso	83,850	81,162	383,241
Fort Worth	188,788	434,733	387,161
Galveston	221,079	56,039	90,356
Graham	6,550	7,125	9,530
Harlingen	36,325	1,510¶	22,505
Houston	1,080,250	1,302,445	1,144,990
Jacksonville	900	4,250	11,570
Laredo	8,375	24,015	9,575
Lubbock	115,520	89,567	403,500
McAllen	6,070	13,460	34,465
New Braunfels	1,895	5,385	7,165
Palestine	9,868	21,599	7,429
Pampa	36,000	60,100	26,200
Paris	20,750	13,702	6,055
Plainview	1,295	1,000	14,750
Port Arthur	41,913	40,725	64,837
San Angelo	32,392	36,612	59,161
San Antonio	223,374	255,458¶	259,472
Sherman	10,334	27,014	24,222
Snyder	1,000	.....	4,400
Sweetwater	10,620	7,830	12,430
Tyler	32,608	90,874	53,669
Waco	68,177	91,180	63,763
Wichita Falls	32,014	9,143	10,287
TOTAL	$3,896,149	$3,865,950	$4,757,626

¶Does not include public works.

NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas chambers of commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936†	Oct. 1937†
Number	14	10	17
Liabilities‖	$202	$ 99	$194
Assets‖	$ 93	$ 47	$105
Average Liabilities per Failure‖	$ 14	$ 10	$ 11

†Revised.
‖In thousands.
NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

STOCK PRICES

	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937
Standard Indexes of the Securities Markets:			
419 Stocks Combined	82.9	124.2	91.4
347 Industrials	96.1	144.3	107.4
32 Rails	31.4	57.9	35.4
40 Utilities	79.5	108.9	81.3

NOTE: From Standards Statistics Co., Inc.

NOVEMBER SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK CONVERTED TO A RAIL-CAR BASIS§

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	5,034	4,549	1,651	1,399	400	440	487	271	7,572	6,659
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	1,158	1,630	218	443	32	56	270	362	1,678	2,491
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	6,192	6,179	1,869	1,842	432	496	757	633	9,250	9,150

TEXAS CAR-LOT§ SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 1

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	55,898	37,405	11,797	7,919	6,791	5,960	10,704	4,370	85,190	55,654
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	9,003	8,630	1,617	1,638	510	449	2,508	1,513	12,643	12,230
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	64,901	46,035	13,414	9,557	7,301	6,409	13,212	5,883	97,833	67,884

§Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.
¶Fort Worth shipments are combined with interstate forwardings in order that the bulk of market disappearance for the month may be shown.
NOTE: These data are furnished the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by railway officials through more than 1,500 station agents, representing every livestock shipping point in the State. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Nov. 1937		Nov. 1936		Oct. 1937	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
DEBITS to individual accounts	785	32,128	952*	47,659*	1,054*	44,778*
Condition of reporting member banks on—	Dec. 1, 1937		Dec. 2, 1936		Nov. 3, 1937	
ASSETS:						
Loans and investments—total	507	21,381	513	22,459	515	21,654
Loans—total	251	9,441	231	8,812	249	9,625
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans:						
On securities	12	579	‡	‡	13	590
Otherwise secured and unsecured	148	4,058	‡	‡	144	4,171
Open market paper	3	475	‡	‡	4	477
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	3	876	3	1,181	3	901
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	15	650	‡	‡	16	660
Real estate loans	21	1,167	24	1,152	21	1,169
Loans to banks	1	68	....	63	1	96
Other loans:						
On securities	10	738	‡	‡	10	732
Otherwise secured and unsecured	38	830	‡	‡	37	829
U.S. Government obligations	179	7,963	186	9,173	185	7,968
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Government	27	1,118	44	1,246	30	1,137
Other securities	50	2,859	52	3,228	51	2,924
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	117	5,374	108	5,371	115	5,325
Cash in vault	10	304	10	401	10	318
Balances with domestic banks	158	1,869	182	2,512	139	1,744
Other assets—net	29	1,313	30	1,372	29	1,309
LIABILITIES:						
Demand deposits—adjusted	401	14,612	378	15,464	391	14,610
Time deposits	127	5,234	122	5,037	126	5,278
U.S. Government deposits	16	416	34	449	16	447
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	188	5,060	224	6,281	186	5,040
Foreign banks	....	418	....	450	....	476
Borrowings	....	6	....	....	....	13
Other liabilities	8	864	7	879	8	865
Capital account	81	3,631	78	3,555	81	3,621

‡Not available.
*Five weeks.
NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

NOVEMBER CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

	Cars of Poultry								Cars of Eggs	
	Live				Dressed					
	Chickens		Turkeys		Chickens		Turkeys			
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Shipments from Texas Stations										
TOTAL	57	38	61	39	651	560	29	29		
Intrastate		7	....	1	8	48	16	10		
Interstate	57	31	61	38	643	512	13	19		
Receipts at Texas Stations										
TOTAL	2	....	1	....	28	46	79			
Intrastate	2	....	1	....	27	11	9			
Interstate	....	....	....	....	1	35	70			

NOTE: These data are furnished the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, by railway officials through agents at all stations which originate and receive carload shipments of poultry and eggs. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS

Power Consumed
(In Thousands of K.W.H.)

	Power Consumed (In Thousands of K.W.H.)			Percentage Change	
	Nov. 1937	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1937	Nov. 1937 from Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937 from Oct. 1937
Commercial	43,155	37,024	44,829	+16.6	− 3.7
Industrial	99,613	88,323	114,652	+12.8	−13.1
Residential	32,004	27,941	32,533	+14.5	− 1.6
All Other	26,034	21,408	25,286	+21.6	+ 3.0
TOTAL	200,806	174,696	217,300	+14.9	− 7.6

NOTE: Prepared from reports from 16 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

NOVEMBER RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	November 1937				Year-to-date 1937		
	Number of Firms Reporting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Nov. 1936	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Oct. 1937	Number of Firms Reporting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Year-to-Date 1936
TOTAL TEXAS	1,168	17,202,599	+ 4.4	− 6.3	578	127,528,028	+ 6.7
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:							
APPAREL	160	2,808,068	+12.6	−12.2	86	19,411,374	+ 9.7
Family Clothing Stores	37	407,951	+14.6	0.0	21	1,855,429	+ 4.3
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	59	1,026,294	+13.4	−11.1	32	6,683,719	+ 9.2
Shoe Stores	22	146,677	+11.8	−24.1	10	1,154,849	+ 8.1
Women's Specialty Shops	42	1,227,146	+11.4	−14.8	23	9,717,377	+11.3
AUTOMOTIVE	161	3,977,702	− 9.1	− 0.2	86	31,691,096	+ 0.3
Filling Stations	56	204,214	+12.8	+ 3.2	22	1,164,352	+ 8.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers	105	3,773,488	−10.0	− 0.4	64	30,526,744	0.0
COUNTRY GENERAL AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES	103	613,727	+ 3.4	− 4.5	69	5,123,373	+12.5
DEPARTMENT STORES	67	5,595,572	+11.8	− 7.6	44	46,947,720	+ 8.5
DRUG STORES	183	589,641	+ 6.6	− 4.9	109	3,872,882	+ 5.2
FLORISTS	40	54,054	+13.2	+13.8	....	‡	....
FOOD	182	1,166,483	+ 6.4	− 6.8	97	7,357,754	+ 8.2
Grocery Stores	48	203,797	+ 4.9	− 7.0	23	1,491,883	+ 7.3
Grocery and Meat Stores	134	962,686	+ 6.7	− 6.8	74	5,865,871	+ 8.4
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD	63	966,376	+ 4.7	− 5.1	24	4,653,537	+ 4.9
Furniture Stores	52	852,402	+ 2.8	− 5.5	17	3,698,989	+ 2.7
Household Appliance Stores	7	75,630	+26.5	− 5.2	3	587,522	+ 9.5
Other Home Furnishings Stores	4	38,344	+11.0	+ 3.2	4	367,026	+22.5
JEWELRY	52	197,069	−10.9	+11.8	7	224,960	+14.0
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE	114	1,027,358	+ 4.8	−12.3	44	7,319,762	+15.1
Farm Implement Dealers	8	54,503	−25.9	−18.7	....	‡	....
Hardware Stores	61	460,829	+19.8	− 7.8	24	3,715,654	+20.7
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	45	512,026	− 1.9	−15.3	20	3,604,108	+ 9.8
RESTAURANTS	30	114,884	− 0.2	− 1.9	9	531,382	+ 3.7
ALL OTHER STORES	13	91,665	+22.0	+29.1	3	394,188	− 4.6
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:							
All Stores in Cities of—							
OVER 100,000 POPULATION	293	9,078,418	+ 4.3	− 5.9	134	73,161,509	+ 6.3
50,000–100,000 POPULATION	124	1,780,901	+ 6.1	−10.1	55	11,748,636	+ 9.3
2,500–50,000 POPULATION	521	5,136,440	+ 5.6	− 5.3	256	33,760,493	+ 7.0
LESS THAN 2,500 POPULATION	230	1,206,840	− 1.9	− 7.1	133	8,857,390	+ 5.5

‡Not available.

NOTE: Prepared from reports from independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Department of Commerce.